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News Summary

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The I.R.S. will reimburse students who paid taxes on teaching and research stipends in 1984 and 1985: Page A12.

In Alabama, many higher-education officials serve in the Legislature, participating in votes that affect their institutions: Page A30.

Miami-Dade Community College wants to get better, and rewarding devoted faculty members is the way to do it, officials there say: Page A12.

A dispute at Trinity University has resulted in the loss of four top members of its admissions staff and a rare glimpse into the secretive world of selective admissions: Page A13.

The chancellor of the U. of Maryland at College Park resigned in frustration over changes in the governance of the state's public colleges, officials say: Page A23.

"Leadership programs," a phenomenon now popular in academe, will stem America's decline, their sponsors say: Page A39.

The first meeting of the Black Coaches Association had the feel of a movement being born: Page A43.

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UP $1.1-BILLION IN YEAR

28-Pct. Surge in Alumni Contributions Lifts Giving to Colleges to $8.5-Billion

By LIZ McMILLEN

Private financial support of the nation's colleges and universities rose an estimated $1.1-billion in 1986-87. The increase was the largest on record.

A 28-per-cent surge in alumni contributions helped lift gifts to higher-education institutions to a record $8.5-billion, according to the Council for Aid to Education.

The estimated total was nearly 15 per cent higher than the previous year's.

The council is releasing this week the results of its annual survey of voluntary support for education. The figures confirm what many college and university officials had suspected: 1986-87 was a boom year for individual giving, thanks to a new tax law and a then-bullish stock market.

For the first time, alumni and other individuals contributed more than $4-billion, or just over half of all the private funds given to colleges and universities last year.

"Alma mater's sons and daughters have been setting records right along, but last year they outdid themselves," said John R. Haire, president of the council.

Added Hayden W. Smith, the council's senior vice-president: "This kind of increase is almost unprecedented on a year-to-year basis."

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support

Stanford U.	$198,534,823
Harvard U.	177,976,000
Cornell U.	149,702,435
Yale U.	120,063,734
U. of Minnesota	116,328,173
Washington U.	110,427,402
Columbia U.	104,645,815
M.I.T.	101,421,830
Johns Hopkins U.	92,646,994
U. of Southern California	91,203,534

Multiple-unit systems not included above: University of California, $229,666,722; University of Texas, $139,114,353.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

The overall growth of $1.1-billion is the

Continued on Page A34

U. of Houston Uses Texas-Sized Persuasion to Keep Physicist From Defecting to Berkeley

By KIM McDONALD

How does a university prevent a professor who becomes instantly marketable from defecting to another institution?

Officials at the University of Houston last week demonstrated several possible ways when they succeeded in persuading Paul C. W. Chu, a physicist who last year made a remarkable advance in superconductivity, to turn down an offer from the University of California at Berkeley.

To Mr. Chu, a professor who had received dozens of offers from universities during the past year, Berkeley had a lot going for it. Not only did it possess a top-ranked physics department and superb research facilities, but it also had a personal attraction.

Mr. Chu said he had made it a "personal goal" to join the Berkeley faculty someday. His family also wanted to move closer to his father-in-law, Shiing-Shen Chern, an internationally recognized expert in differential geometry who, at 77 years old, is an emeritus mathematics professor at Berkeley.

But last week, in what he called "one of the most difficult decisions in my life," Mr. Chu decided to remain at Houston. "The offer from the University of California, Berkeley, was excellent and had me

Continued on Page A14

Success Has Spoiled Business Schools, New Study Charges

They're in danger of becoming ossified and irrelevant, it finds

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Success has turned the nation's business schools into complacent, self-satisfied institutions that are in danger of becoming ossified and irrelevant, according to a comprehensive study of business education scheduled to be released this week.

The study was prepared by Lyman W. Porter, a professor of organizational behavior at the University of California at Irvine, and Lawrence E. McKibbin, a professor of management at the University of Oklahoma.

The professors say in the report that business schools, rich in resources and flooded with applicants, are doing little planning beyond scheduling their next semesters, and are ignoring important trends that will affect what they teach and how they teach it.

'Drifting Toward 21st Century'

"Management education and development activities in the United States are in danger of casually drifting toward the 21st century—with potentially serious consequences for the nation—unless a more concerted and more purposeful thrust can be provided by both university business schools and the corporate community," they say.

The report, *Management Education and Development: Drift or Thrust Into the 21st Century?*, was commissioned by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, an accrediting association whose 254 accredited institutional members award about 55 per cent of all business degrees conferred annually. Its total membership of 669 colleges and universities awards 85 per cent of all business degrees conferred each year.

The report was scheduled to be the subject of the group's annual meeting this week in Dallas.

The business-schools assembly spon-

Continued on Page A20

'E-Mail' Technology Has Boomed, but Manners of Its Users Fall Short of Perfection

By TURNER@UMDC

At this very moment, hundreds—possibly thousands—of people in academe are using electronic mail, sending and receiving information on their computers through their modems over telephone lines connecting them to other modems and other computers.

Some are sending messages. Some are reading incoming messages. Others are reading computer bulletin boards, usually organized by topic, on which people post "articles" about subjects that interest them, ask questions, or respond to articles written by other people.

But, while the technology has boomed, the conventions and etiquette of computer interaction are still nascent.

There has been progress: Most e-mail users recognize that the teletype style of all upper-case letters looks like SHOUTING, and that e. e. cummings and Archie the cockroach were the last writers to use only lower-case letters effectively. Today's mail systems have not only upper-case and lower-case letters, but all the standard punctuation marks found on an average typewriter, and e-mailers are learning to use them, too.

Part of the appeal of electronic mail is the "uncharted, make-the-rules-as-you-go feel," writes Bill H. Washburn, director of the office of information technology at Colorado State University, in an interview conducted—as were all interviews for this story—over BITNET, a higher-education communications network.

"The e-mail world gives each of us rather more variety of 'correspondence style' than we are used to," Mr. Washburn says.

"Take your own note to me," he writes to a reporter. "It is brief, quick, and to the point while still being personal (first names) and friendly, even jovial. You abbreviated message (msg), and you didn't follow the convention of letter writing to say 'Dear . . . ' nor did you use a comma

Continued on Page A16

MARGINALIA

Headline on a news release from the University of Wisconsin at Madison:

EDWARD VILLELLA
TO TEACH BALLET TO BADGERS

They're quick studies.

■

Pot calling the kettle black (from this column, March 30):

"From a memorandum at Le Moyne College:

"'. . . Also to be found in the R&D Repository is the new form E-Z. This provides a relatively painless way of reimbursement for small amounts of money spent on otherwise unfunded research projects: proffreading, submission fees, etc.' "

"Maybe if you spent a just a *little* more . . ."

■

From *Princeton Parents*:

". . . After the ceremonies, the trustees of the university hosted an unprecedented lunchtime party for the entire campus community in Jadwin Gym. Roast beef, smoked salmon, crudities, pasta salad, dessert and coffee were served to thousands."

You'll find crudities everywhere, these days.

■

Free candy? (from the *Newsletter* of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers):

". . . There are still problems to be clarified regarding incorrect Fund Balance Charges. Director Morley compleminted President Hanes on the great amount of work he has done on the matter and the effectiveness of that work."

■

Tragedy on I-80 (from a course listing at Metropolitan Community College in Omaha):

"Wills And Estates. An attorney will discuss wills, estates, and dying interstate."

■

From *The Tech* at M.I.T.:

"Women now account for 39 percent of Dartmouth's 4100 women."

And the remaining 61 per cent?

■

Note from the New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority:

"Enclosed please find additional repayment coupons. Please discard any repayment coupons for which you may have already been mailed."

We? At *these* postage rates?

■

And a note on a questionnaire used for a study reported in *Fostering Minority Access and Achievement in Higher Education* (Jossey-Bass):

"Thank you for your participation in this project. Please return in envelope provided."

We don't fit. —C.G.

In Brief

Boston U. Sues to Gain All of King's Papers

Boston University has filed a lawsuit claiming ownership of all of the papers of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the slain civil-rights leader, including those now in his widow's possession. King earned a doctorate in theology at the university in 1955.

The university has for some time been battling with Coretta Scott King over some of her late husband's papers that are now in the university's library. In legal papers filed last week in Suffolk Superior Court in Boston, lawyers for the university claimed that a 1964 letter from King had named the university as the repository for all of his papers.

The university has some 83,000 documents in its possession. Some 100,000 more are at the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. Mrs. King has sued to have the papers at the university returned to Atlanta.

In their counter-claim, the lawyers said the university had permitted Mrs. King to "maintain custody" of the papers now in Atlanta. However, they charged, by filing her lawsuit to reclaim the papers "Mrs. King has repudiated her obligations" to carry out her husband's agreement.

Faculty at Gettysburg Calls for Fraternities' End

Faculty members at Gettysburg College have voted to eliminate all fraternities and sororities at the college. Their motion, which passed by a vote of 63 to 23, said the Greek system devalued individuality, demeaned intellectual pursuits, and encouraged antiquated ideas about women.

Charles E. Glassick, the college's president, said he would present the recommendation to the board of trustees at its next meeting, in May. He will suggest that the board convene a debate on the matter, giving members of the campus community a chance to voice their perspectives.

The college has 12 fraternities and 7 sororities. Of its 1,900 students, 63 per cent are members of Greek organizations.

Professor Suspended for Alleged Racial Slur

A white professor at Georgia Southwestern College has been suspended with pay pending an investigation into a black student's allegation that he used a profane racial slur to address her.

The student, Ginezra Dennis, charged that Allen D. Towery, a tenured member of the English department, had made the remark to her when she went to his office to withdraw from his class.

Ms. Dennis said she had withdrawn because of alleged racist overtones in remarks that Mr. Towery had made during class discussions.

The college's president, William H. Capitan, suspended Mr. Towery and appointed a faculty panel to investigate the allegations, a college spokeswoman said.

Mr. Towery said he would not comment on the matter.

The U.S. Justice Department has announced plans to send officials to the college to try to mediate racial tensions there.

Notre Dame to Expand Minority Enrollment

The University of Notre Dame has established a $12-million endowment to finance a plan to increase its undergraduate minority population substantially by 1992.

The university said it planned to increase to 15 per cent the proportion of minority students in its entering classes. This year 11 per cent of Notre Dame's freshmen are from minority groups, the highest proportion ever.

The plan also calls for the hiring of more minority members of the faculty and support staff.

The $12-million endowment will support scholarships for minority students. University officials said that when combined

Curran Can Sue, Catholic U. Told

WASHINGTON

A District of Columbia court has refused to dismiss the Rev. Charles E. Curran's breach-of-contract lawsuit against Catholic University. The court stated that he was entitled to a resolution of his case in court.

The university, where he is a tenured professor, moved to have the case dismissed last month on the grounds that it deprives the church of its First Amendment rights of jurisdiction over matters involving Roman Catholic laws.

The judge, however, ruled that Father Curran's case belonged in secular court because his "claim is based on an employment contract governed by the civil law and contract principles of the District of Columbia."

Father Curran speculated that the university had attempted to dismiss his case to assess the strength of its defense in court.

He filed the lawsuit after he was suspended from his teaching duties at the university pending a separate decision by the university to declare him ineligible to teach Roman Catholic theology. Father Curran has dissented from certain church teachings on issues of sexual ethics.

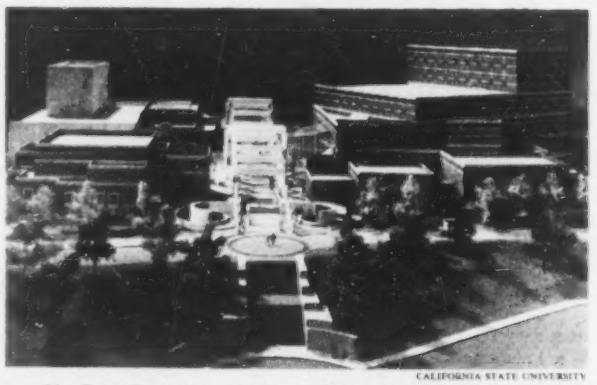
The board is expected to decide on Father Curran's status as an official Roman Catholic theologian this week.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

NOTES ON THE ARTS

'Street of Arts'; Play Based on Shelley's Frankenstein; and More

A 40-foot-wide "Street of the Arts" will be the center of a new cultural complex (model, *right*) planned for California State University's Los Angeles campus. The $21-million project will include a 7,000-square-foot museum, a 200-seat theater, and a 1,200-seat auditorium that can be used as either a theater or a concert hall.



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Designed by Michael O'Sullivan of the Luckman Partnership, the complex's buildings are decorated with details influenced by early Mayan designs. The street itself, with plazas, freestanding columns, fountains, and display cases, is also intended to serve as a new main entrance for the campus, which is located on the east side of the city.

The complex will be named for Harriet and Charles Luckman, who are contributing $2.1-million toward its cost. Mr. Luckman is a retired architect and a trustee emeritus of the California State University system.

Construction of the complex is expected to begin late this year or early in 1989.

■

Dr. Frankenstein and his monster both come to life in a new play written from Mary Shelley's novel by Betty Bennett, a scholar who has studied the author's work extensively.

The play is being presented through April 16 at American University, where Ms. Bennett is dean of the college of arts and sciences. Ms. Bennett is also the editor of *The Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley*, the third and final volume of which is to be published this month by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Ms. Bennett says her play, unlike previous dramatizations of the same work, is true to the book's text. Mary Shelley intended readers to be horrified not by the monster himself, Ms. Bennett says, but by the escalating pursuit of industrial and technological innovation in an irresponsible and egocentric world. The theme, she adds, has obvious meaning for modern audiences.

■

A sound sculpture that uses music from the Sather Carillon is being exhibited this month in the sculpture garden at the University of California at Berkeley.

Created by Bill Fontana, the work is entitled "Landscape Sculpture With Carillon." It has no visual elements, according to a spokesman for the museum. Rather, "pure sound is used sculpturally to define space."

The work involves two compositions, *Musical Composition for Carillon #1* and *Musical Composition for Carillon #2*, that are played Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 6:30 by the university's carilloneur, Jeff Davis. Microphones mounted on six buildings around the carillon collect its sounds, which are transmitted to the University Art Museum and broadcast, live, through two speakers mounted above the sculpture garden.

■

Healy Hall, Georgetown University's towering and eclectic main building, has been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The 312-foot-long stone building, begun in 1877, was designed by John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz in a style the university refers to as "Flemish Romanesque Revival." Its tower, which is 209 feet high, carries a clock, crosses, and an exceptional lookout platform, all topped by twin metal spires.

Healy Hall was named for the Rev. Patrick F. Healy, Georgetown's president from 1873 to 1882. He was the first black man to serve as president of a predominantly white university in the United States. —L.B.

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U.S. Official Charges Education Researchers Focus on Esoteric Studies

Continued from Page A12

rarely produces information that teachers can use in their classrooms or that state and federal officials can point to in setting policy.

"Not only do the doctors subscribe to and read the research journals in their field, but often en route to the office in the morning I hear on the regular radio news an account of some research findings being reported in the latest edition of the *New England Journal of Medicine*," Mr. Finn wrote. "When is the last time you heard the network news summarize a study from an A.E.R.A. journal or even from the *Phi Delta Kappan*?"

Mr. Finn wrote that he had been disappointed by the poor quality of education research being conducted by individual scholars.

"I'm not going to bestow any Golden Fleece Awards here," he wrote. "But I will admit that I winced a bit the other day when someone passed me an education-journal article entitled, 'Does Counselor Body Posture Make a Difference?' with the suggestion that this is typical of education research."

'Real-World Problems'

In his speech last week, Mr. Finn said the poor quality of education research has led Congress to restrict funds for individual scholars studying education issues. He said more money would not be forthcoming unless scholars stopped pursuing research for the sake of research and considered instead how research results could help legislators, school administrators, teachers, and parents.

"Let us identify the real-world problems that we might be able to help solve, the programs that we might be able to improve via enhanced knowledge," Mr. Finn said. "Let usefulness and practical value, rather than journal citations and tenure decisions, become our dominant criteria."

But Daniel M. Koretz, a researcher at the Rand Corporation, said some of the most important research could not be directly applied to solving problems. He cited research on how people learn and advances in statistical methodology. "I don't think people are as hostile to education research as Checker makes out," he said. Mr. Finn often is referred to by his nickname, Checker.

Said Eva Baker, director of the Center for the Study of Evaluation at the University of California at Los Angeles: "Without the belief that our work and our capabilities are valued by our sponsors, it's damned hard to do what Checker wants us to do, that is, to take risks. If you take the appropriate level of risk you're going to fail, and if you think you're going to get punished when you fail, then it's not a surprise that you get mainstream types of research."

Last week was not the first time Mr. Finn had clashed with members of the research association. Earlier this year, he exchanged barbs with association officials in a set of articles printed in the A.E.R.A.'s journal, *Educational Researcher*.

An Angry Rebuttal

In the journal, Mr. Finn decried the quality of grant proposals that the department had received from individual scholars.

Richard J. Shavelson, dean of the graduate school of education at the University of California at Santa Barbara, and David C. Berliner, a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, wrote an angry rebuttal.

"What ails education research first and foremost is the federal government's failure, particularly the U.S. Department of Education's failure under the current Administration, to provide political leadership and financial support for education research," they wrote.

By most accounts, until that exchange Mr. Finn had enjoyed relatively good relations with members of the research association, who had supported his efforts to restructure the department's research office at times when other educators had been critical.

Some Congressional aides last week speculated that Mr. Finn was frustrated that he had been unable to persuade Congress to appropriate more money for research by individual scholars on subjects that are of interest to the Reagan Administration and was now blaming researchers for his problems.

'Clapping or Hissing'

Congress now provides only about $500,000 annually for research by individual scholars.

Almost all of the $46.6-million that will go to the Education Department's research office this year will be earmarked for long-term studies by large research centers and for educational laboratories, which are supposed to work with school districts.

Mr. Finn said last week that the laboratories and research centers had been successful in winning most of the federal money for education research because they had dispatched influential lobbyists who "are all over Congress."

Members of the A.E.R.A., by contrast, are "up in the bleachers clapping or hissing while everyone else is down playing on the field," he said.

Congressional aides have said that federal lawmakers have refused to approve more for research conducted by individual scholars because they have feared that the Reagan Administration will award the money to researchers who share its political views.

Scholars Called 'Naive'

In the journal article, Mr. Shavelson and Mr. Berliner wrote that Mr. Finn was to blame for the lack of federal funds because he did not do a good job of "selling" the contributions of education research. A former lobbyist for the A.E.R.A., however, acknowledged that researchers had been "naive" about what it takes to persuade Congress to provide more money for individual scholarship.

"A.E.R.A. doesn't do much to politicize its members into mobilizing for adequate support for research," said Laurie R. Garduque, who now works on a project supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York that is exploring the future of children and their families.

"They believe that if they just do good research, they will continue to get money." —JEAN EVANGELAUF AND ROBIN WILSON

Median Salaries of Administrators in 'Secondary' Positions

The following table is a companion to the Fact-File of primary administrators' salaries that appeared in the March 9 issue of *The Chronicle*. The report of the salary survey was written by Richard C. Creal and Jan P. Miller of the College and University Personnel Association, along with John M. Toller, personnel director at the University of Connecticut.

The figures, based on reports from 1,564 colleges and universities, are intended to give only a broad picture of administrative salaries.

Comparative analyses between positions or among institutions are available in the full report, or through special studies purchased from the personnel association.

Copies of the report, "1987-88 Administrative Compensation Survey," may be obtained from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street N.W., Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. The price is $55 for members, $140 for non-members who participated in the survey, and $250 for all other non-members.

	All institutions	1-year change	All universities	4-year colleges	2-year colleges
Executive					
Assistant to president of a system	$50,000	+ 8.5%	$56,500	—	$39,550
Assistant to president of a single institution	40,340	+ 9.9%	47,700	34,695	37,320
Academic					
Director, conferences	32,338	+ 12.3%	35,450	26,000	28,133
Circulation librarian	24,205	+ 4.6%	27,500	21,000	25,000
Acquisitions librarian	27,400	+ 2.1%	30,570	23,000	26,416
Technical services librarian	27,774	+ 1.9%	33,117	23,340	28,716
Public services librarian	30,000	+ 3.4%	36,384	23,930	28,572
Reference librarian	25,883	+ 1.4%	29,800	22,340	26,433
Associate director, institutional research	34,400	+ 5.5%	35,556	31,448	33,852
Associate director, computer center, academic	37,000	+ 4.8%	42,000	26,900	32,021
Administrative					
Director, health and safety	36,750	+ 8.3%	37,066	30,369	28,000
Director, telecommunications	36,725	+ 7.5%	41,700	26,000	33,970
Associate budget director	36,869	+ 0.3%	39,004	33,438	30,646
Associate general counsel	46,000	+ 2.2%	44,148	—	—
Associate director, personnel	33,966	+ 4.5%	35,742	25,950	34,438
Manager, benefits	27,684	+ 3.3%	28,584	22,155	25,700
Manager, training and development	32,436	+ 6.6%	32,064	—	37,277
Manager, employee relations	34,023	+ 4.1%	35,556	—	—
Manager, labor relations	40,600	—	40,600	—	—
Manager, employment	27,835	− 0.6%	28,594	22,000	27,245
Manager, wage and salary	32,000	+ 6.7%	32,040	19,000	35,046
Manager, personnel information systems	31,000	+ 5.1%	33,276	—	25,631
Associate director, affirmative action	30,000	− 3.0%	29,285	—	—
Associate director, computer center	36,800	− 0.8%	45,000	27,500	33,950
Data base administrator	37,500	+ 6.2%	39,900	29,700	35,781
Systems analyst, highest level	33,350	+ 3.9%	34,710	27,105	32,256
Systems analyst, lowest level	27,700	+ 2.9%	28,859	22,000	27,063
Programmer analyst, highest level	27,602	+ 1.7%	28,496	24,587	28,563
Programmer analyst, lowest level	22,555	+ 2.5%	22,968	20,740	23,571
Associate director, computer center, administrative	38,132	− 0.2%	45,598	27,000	32,021
Associate director, physical plant	34,172	+ 0.9%	40,200	27,662	31,064
Manager, landscape and grounds	25,841	+ 2.0%	28,800	23,122	24,806
Manager, building and maintenance trades	29,328	+ 3.0%	32,652	26,136	27,551
Manager, technical trades	31,128	+ 2.1%	33,520	27,125	27,228
Manager, custodial services	25,400	+ 3.7%	28,920	22,000	23,780
Manager, power plant	32,700	+ 3.2%	34,172	30,597	28,148
Manager, payroll	25,798	+ 4.4%	29,146	19,672	22,602
Staff accountant, highest level	24,997	—	26,667	22,000	24,484
Staff accountant, lowest level	20,050	—	20,826	17,736	20,663
Associate bursar	26,800	+ 0.8%	29,184	20,000	24,165
Associate director, purchasing	29,304	+ 3.5%	31,560	20,304	26,478
Associate director, bookstore	21,750	+ 0.1%	25,150	16,224	18,720
Manager, mail services	19,500	—	22,500	14,809	18,968
Director, medical center public relations	47,096	+ 6.9%	47,520	—	—
Director, medical center personnel	48,750	+ 20.4%	48,960	—	—
External affairs					
Director, annual giving	30,576	+ 5.7%	34,400	27,624	25,500
Director, corporate and foundation relations	36,136	+ 6.3%	40,000	32,000	37,400
Coordinator, resource development	25,608	+ 2.1%	27,320	22,260	33,353
Director, estate planning	39,200	+ 0.5%	42,668	35,500	—
Director, governmental relations	57,048	+ 14.1%	59,400	—	—
Associate director, publications	23,664	+ 2.9%	26,842	19,000	23,310
Manager, printing services	26,979	—	30,650	20,255	23,817
Student services					
Associate director, admissions	27,620	+ 0.8%	32,448	24,067	25,420
Assistant director, admissions	21,330	+ 0.1%	24,543	19,900	22,300
Associate registrar	29,283	+ 6.5%	33,100	24,000	27,000
Assistant registrar	23,023	+ 4.7%	25,725	19,950	24,157
Associate director, student financial aid	24,486	+ 1.2%	29,076	20,000	25,020
Associate director, food services	28,774	+ 1.5%	32,850	21,600	—
Associate director, student housing	26,500	+ 3.1%	30,655	20,580	—
Housing officer, administrative operations	29,000	+ 13.1%	31,159	20,904	—
Housing officer, residence life	22,100	− 3.8%	26,220	17,680	18,000
Housing officer, family housing	27,894	+ 1.4%	27,894	—	—
Associate director, student union	27,900	+ 6.7%	30,295	21,384	—
Student union business manager	27,835	+ 3.7%	27,916	21,794	—
Associate director, student counseling	30,648	+ 7.3%	33,768	22,000	30,648

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

IRS to Reimburse Some Graduate Students

Continued from Page A12

for refunds under the latest policy decision.

Along with graduate students who were audited, those who voluntarily paid taxes on their stipends during the 1984 and 1985 tax years may also apply for refunds as long as they meet the three conditions, said Steven J. Pyrek, an I.R.S. spokesman.

Lobbying to Continue

Since the pattern of audits first became evident, members of Congress and groups representing graduate students have been pressing the I.R.S. to drop the cases, which they have argued are unreasonable because many graduate students face financial struggles.

Kathleen M. Nilles, a Washington lawyer who has been following the issue for the Council of Graduate Schools and the Florida State University System, said she was extremely pleased with the ruling.

But, she noted, it won't help graduate students who are subject to 1986 federal tax-reform legislation, which broadened the definition of taxable income for teaching or research assistants who receive stipends. Under the new tax law, which was first applied to income earned in the 1987 tax year, graduate students must pay taxes on stipend money not used to pay for tuition, fees, and books. Ms. Nilles said the Council of Graduate Schools would continue lobbying for amendments to the 1986 law that would fully exclude stipends from taxation.

Pentagon Awards 200 Universities $1.4-Billion in R&D Contracts

WASHINGTON

The Department of Defense in fiscal 1987 awarded more than $1.463-billion in contracts for research and development to more than 200 colleges and universities, according to a new Pentagon report.

The total represents an increase of about 3.3 per cent in the amount the department awarded for fiscal 1986.

But the figures do not represent all the money that the Defense Department gave to universities last year. They include only the agreements with universities that the department made in the form of contracts for specific types of work.

They do not include grants, which generally have fewer stipulations than contracts.

Further, the report is limited to contracts that were awarded for research, development, testing, and evaluation related to military projects and civilian water-resource projects. It also does not include contracts for less than $25,000 or money provided for training.

The $1.463-billion that universities received last year was about 6.7 per cent of the $21.8-billion in research contracts awarded to all organizations, including businesses, other non-profit institutions, and government agencies.

Congressmen Push Department

In a related matter, some members of Congress are pushing the department to work harder to achieve its goal of awarding to historically black colleges and other minority institutions 5 per cent of the total amount of contract money it distributes to all universities. Institutions are included under the goal if they are historically black colleges or universities or if more than 50 per cent of their students are members of minority groups.

In fiscal 1987, the department fell far short of the goal, awarding minority institutions only about 1.5 per cent of the contract money it gave to universities in general, a department official said. Most of that money went to historically black colleges and universities.

Conyers Disturbed by Slow Pace

Rep. John Conyers, Jr., a Michigan Democrat, has been disturbed by the slow progress being made in reaching the 5-per-cent goal, an aide said.

The goal was established by Congress in a law that took effect in fiscal 1987 and extends through fiscal 1989. But regulations issued by the department to carry out the law did not take effect until last month.

In addition, the Defense Department is still trying to put together a final list of all the universities that qualify as minority institutions. A defense official said that the Pentagon, by law, must rely on the Education Department's definition of minority institutions and that the Education Department had not yet been able to give it a complete list. The official added that achieving the goal will be "a gradual process," as minority institutions and defense officials become better acquainted with each other's needs and capabilities.

Helping in Other Ways

A Pentagon spokeswoman said the department was also working to help minority institutions in other ways. This year, for the first time, about 14 per cent of the department's $25-million budget to help colleges buy new scientific equipment will be reserved for minority institutions and for colleges that received less than $10-million in federal research money in either fiscal 1985 or fiscal 1986.

Representative Conyers's aide, however, said the amount of money going to minority institutions was small compared to the many millions of dollars the Pentagon has given some large research universities over the years. —COLLEEN CORDES

Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, 1987

	Amount
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	$407,640,000
Johns Hopkins University	354,925,000
Mitre Corporation	347,539,000
Aerospace Corporation	338,926,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	164,672,000
SRI International	67,699,000
IIT Research Institute	65,651,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	57,372,000
Rand Corporation	43,425,000
Carnegie Mellon University	41,516,000
University of Texas System	39,049,000
Pennsylvania State University	38,994,000
Stanford University	37,021,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	34,674,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	33,293,000
University of California	33,085,000
University of Southern California	32,813,000
Analytic Services, Inc.	22,745,000
Riverside Research Institute	20,319,000
University of Washington	19,626,000
University of Dayton	18,983,000
University of Illinois	18,017,000
Utah State University	14,836,000
Logistics Management Institute	14,415,000
University of Maryland	13,652,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	13,239,000
New Mexico State University	13,229,000
Southwest Research Institute	11,881,000
University of New Mexico	11,355,000
Cornell University	11,196,000
National Academy of Sciences	10,560,000
University of Massachusetts	9,935,000
Hudson Institute	9,469,000
Research Triangle Institute	8,956,000
Purdue University	8,628,000
Ohio State University	8,383,000
Yale University	8,051,000
Columbia University	7,907,000
University of Florida	7,854,000
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	6,764,000
University of Michigan	6,731,000
California Institute of Technology	6,660,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies	6,512,000
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	6,448,000
University of Arizona	6,447,000
University of Utah	6,269,000
University of Rochester	6,098,000
University of Pennsylvania	6,035,000
University of Alabama	5,939,000
Harvard University	5,928,000
Southern Research Institute	5,649,000
Princeton University	5,559,000
Texas A&M University System	5,535,000
Auburn University	5,445,000
Oregon State University	5,443,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,999,000
State University of New York	4,994,000
North Carolina State University	4,913,000
Syracuse Research Corporation	4,731,000
University of Wisconsin System	4,416,000
University of Colorado	4,282,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4,254,000
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	$4,242,000
Syracuse University	4,172,000
Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	4,036,000
American Society for Engineering Education	3,838,000
Boston University	3,604,000
Brown University	3,593,000
New York University	3,518,000
Case Western Reserve University	3,476,000
Polytechnic Institute of New York	3,302,000
Vanderbilt University	3,236,000
University of North Carolina	3,162,000
University of Pittsburgh	3,097,000
University of Tennessee	2,992,000
Colorado State University	2,941,000
University of Iowa	2,923,000
Oklahoma State University	2,748,000
California State University	2,707,000
Northeastern University	2,674,000
Louisiana State University	2,564,000
University of Minnesota	2,557,000
Mayo Foundation	2,526,000
University of Virginia	2,378,000
Duke University	2,306,000
University of Delaware	2,297,000
Northwestern University	2,283,000
University of Connecticut	2,159,000
Washington University (Mo.)	2,075,000
Michigan Technological University	1,939,000
Rice University	1,935,000
University of Rhode Island	1,859,000
San Diego State University	1,796,000
University of New England	1,793,000
Arizona State University	1,726,000
Smithsonian Institution	1,709,000
University of Oregon	1,700,000
Wentworth Institute of Technology	1,693,000
Human Resources Research Organization	1,663,000
Lehigh University	1,597,000
University of Chicago	1,568,000
George Washington University	1,530,000
Texas Tech University	1,519,000
Rutgers University	1,429,000
University of Hawaii	1,422,000
Dartmouth College	1,421,000
Catholic University of America	1,395,000
Kestrel Institute	1,358,000
Emmanuel College	1,342,000
University of Cincinnati	1,293,000
Palisades Institute for Research Services	1,289,000
Institute of Gas Technology	1,200,000
Drexel University	1,183,000
University of Lowell	1,181,000
University of Houston System	1,160,000
University of Denver	1,148,000
West Virginia University	1,120,000
University of Miami	1,120,000
Mississippi State University	1,096,000
Georgetown University	1,083,000
Stevens Institute of Technology	1,077,000
American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter	1,062,000
Wright State University	1,047,000
Southwest Foundation	1,014,000

Note: Includes Department of Defense contracts of greater than $1-million to colleges, universities, and non-profit organizations. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this report.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

New Bills in Congress

WASHINGTON

Following is a summary of bills of interest to higher education that have been introduced in Congress. Copies of bills may be obtained from Senators (Washington 20510) or Representatives (Washington 20515).

SENATE

S 2209—Space research. To authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development and other purposes. By Senator Riegle (D-Mich.) and three others.

S 2222—National Research Institutes. To amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the authorization for National Research Institute programs supported under title IV of that act. By Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Senator Weicker (R-Conn.).

S 2229—Health programs. To amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the authorization for health research, training programs for health professionals, and construction of buildings supported under Title VII of that act. By Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) and three others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HR 4185—GI Bill. To amend Title 38 of the United States Code to authorize members of the military to stretch out the period of time over which they are allowed to set aside part of their salary to help pay for college tuition. The changes would affect people covered by the Montgomery GI Bill. By Representative C. Smith (R-N.J.).

HR 4190—Nursing research. To amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to construct or improve facilities used by higher-education institutions to conduct nursing research. By Representative Pursell (R-Mich.).

HR 4215—GI Bill. To make certain changes in the Montgomery GI Bill. By Representative Dowdy (D-Miss.) and 14 others.

HR 4221—Employee benefits. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that Section 457 does not apply to non-elective deferred compensation or basic employee benefits. By Representative Matsui (D-Cal.) and Representative Vander Jagt (R-Mich.).

HR 4218—Space research. To require the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop human settlements in space. By Representative Brown (D-Cal.) and five others.

HR 4223—Civil rights. To clarify the scope of federal civil-rights statutes that protect against discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age, and physical or mental disabilities. By Representative Michel (R-Ill.) and Representative Hyde (R-Ill.).

HR 4228—AIDS. To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program for the development of educational materials on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. By Representative Wyden (D-Ore.) and Representative Waxman (D-Cal.).

HR 4270—Family planning. To provide that restrictions on family-planning programs that receive federal support may be applied only if the restrictions also are applied to domestic family-planning programs supported by Title X of the Public Health Service Act. By Representative Atkins (D-Mass.) and 50 others.

Congressional Phone Numbers

(All are in Area Code 202.)

IN CONGRESS

To contact Senators, Representatives, Committees, or Subcommittees: U.S. Capitol, 224-3121.

To check legislative activity on the floor of the Senate: Republican cloakroom, 224-8601; Democratic cloakroom, 224-8541.

To check legislative activity on the floor of the House of Representatives: Democratic cloakroom, 225-7400; Republican cloakroom, 225-7430.

To check availability of copies of bills and reports: Senate Document Room, 224-7860; House Document Room, 225-3456.

University to Appeal NSF Decision to Phase Out Support for Center

WASHINGTON

The University of California at Santa Barbara has announced that it will appeal the National Science Board's decision to phase out support for Santa Barbara's engineering-research center.

The university plans to appeal directly to Erich Bloch, the director of the National Science Foundation, according to a spokesman for the research center. The National Science Board is the policy-making arm of the National Science Foundation.

The engineering-research center at Santa Barbara was one of the first six established by the foundation in 1985. All six recently were reviewed by the N.S.F.'s staff and consultants from companies and universities.

The board decided last month to renew the awards of four of the centers for another five years—those at Columbia University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Purdue University, and the University of Maryland (operated in collaboration with Harvard University). But it decided to phase out its support over the next two years for the Santa Barbara center and the center at the University of Delaware.

George E. Munson, director of industrial relations for Santa Barbara's Center for Robotics in Microelectronics, said the center also had "informally contacted" two Democratic members of Congress from California—Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., and Rep. Norman Y. Mineta—about the matter, but that it had not yet asked them to take any action.

Both Congressmen are members of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which drafts legislation to extend the authority of the foundation every year.

Mr. Munson said the foundation had notified the center that the team of reviewers who actually visited the center had recommended that its award be renewed but also had pointed out what a letter from the foundation called "significant weaknesses." The reference to weaknesses apparently had to do with the team's assessment of the quality of research conducted at the center, he added.

Foundation officials would not discuss details of the review, citing the agency's policy of confidentiality.

Mr. Munson said the composition of the review team had been "not quite right" for the evaluation and that there were procedural flaws in the review process.

Howard Moraff, the staff member of the N.S.F. responsible for monitoring the center's work, said he hopes the public nature of Santa Barbara's request that N.S.F. reconsider its decision does not generate embarrassing publicity.

The more negative publicity the whole matter receives, he added, "the more awkward it will be to get a fair jury" of scientists from outside the agency to serve as reviewers if the center decides to compete later for a new award from the agency.

—COLLEEN CORDES

Philanthropy

28-Pct. Surge in Contributions by Alumni Lifts Giving to Colleges to $8.5-Billion in 1986-87

Continued from Page A1

largest increase recorded in private gifts since the council began conducting its survey in 1954.

Whether the large gains in voluntary support will continue in 1987-88 is not clear, the council said. The survey, which covers the 12 months that ended June 30, 1987, does not take into account one wild card—the stock-market crash.

Spot checks at several colleges and universities indicate a slowdown in the flow of gifts since the market collapse October 19. But the momentum created by major college capital campaigns, the council said, may translate into continued, although modest, gains in voluntary support.

'Exceptional Outpouring'

Why did alumni contributions jump so dramatically in 1986-87? Several elements combined to cause an "exceptional outpouring" of alumni support, the council said:

- More potential donors: Since 1970, the percentage of the population 25 years and older with four or more years of college has nearly doubled—from 10.7 per cent to 19.4 per cent of the population. Many more millions of Americans are in a position to give if persuaded to do so.
- More effective persuasion: Both public and private colleges are effectively presenting their cases for support, especially for capital resources. During 1986-87, dozens of ambitious capital-fund campaigns were under way, with combined goals totaling more than $16-billion.
- A booming stock market: Before October 19, Wall Street created handsome capital gains for investors, which many were willing to share with colleges.
- A new tax law: Lower tax brackets and changed treatment of charitable contributions that went into effect in 1987 persuaded many donors to give sooner rather than later. Gifts flooded colleges at the end of 1986, and many donors who had made pledges opted to speed up their payments.

That combination of factors helped raise both the number of donors and the size of their gifts, according to the survey.

Alumni gave an estimated $2.3-billion to their alma maters, 28.5 per cent more than in the previous year. Other individuals gave $2-billion, 16 per cent more than in the previous year.

The total number of alumni who gave to colleges and universities was 4.8 million, an increase of 12 per cent over the year before. The average donation from an alumnus or alumna was $399, up from $331.

Although colleges may not experience these favorable conditions again, they can look forward to more gains, Mr. Haire said.

"There's still a vast pool of alumni who are not yet givers," Mr. Haire said. "A one- to two-per-cent increase in the numbers who give can really boost these figures."

College fund-raisers interviewed last week said they were not surprised by the surge in alumni giving. Although the tax law changes played a big role, the survey found that efforts to cultivate alumni support, especially major gifts, were paying off, they said.

Cornell University, for example, reported a 51-per-cent jump in alumni giving in 1986-87, and 11 gifts of $1-million or more.

"Our major-gifts program continues to work with alumni at the very high end of the giving scale—that's where the big gifts are coming from," said Duane H. Davis, acting director of development at Cornell.

Other Kinds of Giving Rise

Other kinds of giving—such as corporate and foundation support—also were up in the council's survey, but none as dramatically as alumni giving.

Grants from private foundations grew 11 per cent, to $1.5-billion, while gifts from other sources—including clubs, unions, and fund-raising consortia—rose 6 per cent, to $552-million.

Corporate giving to higher education continued to grow at a relatively slow pace, rising to $1.8-billion, a 7-per-cent increase. The slowdown followed six years of double-digit increases in company giving to higher education.

Such giving to education in 1987-88 may remain at the same level or increase slightly, the council said.

Even so, the growth in corporate giving, coming in the face of slowing profits and corporate restructuring, should be commended, said Jane F. Hammond, director of research at the council. "Seven per cent is still pretty good," she said.

One category of support showed a decline. Gifts from religious organizations totaled $204-million, a drop of 3 per cent. The council said the decrease was part of a long-term decline in gifts from those sources.

Data from 1,174 Campuses

The council's national estimates for giving are projected from data reported by 1,174 colleges and universities. Those institutions account for about 85 per cent of all private giving to colleges, according to the council.

Average support ranged from a high of $44-million for private, doctorate-awarding universities (a 10-per-cent increase) to a low of $327,000 for public two-year colleges (up 32 per cent).

Public and private universities commanded the largest share of private support—$4.4-billion, or 61 per cent. Private liberal-arts colleges were next with $1.3-billion, or 18 per cent.

For private, doctorate-granting universities, the average gift was $698, up 25 per cent, and for public universities, it was $279, up 15 per cent.

The council also reported several changes in the ranking of "top 10" universities and their total levels of voluntary support.

Stanford University, which is trying to raise $1.1-billion, held onto its lead among all colleges, snaring $198.5-million in gifts.

In second place was Harvard University, with gifts of $177.9-million. Before 1985, Harvard had been the leader in voluntary support. Cornell University moved up one position to third place, raising $149.7-million in gifts.

Newcomers to the top 10 list included the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Southern California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At M.I.T., alumni support increased 89 per cent.

The survey also revealed changes in the purposes of gifts.

Those for capital purposes, such as buildings, equipment, and endowment, grew at twice the rate of gifts for current operations. That reflected a continuing effort to rebuild and modernize college capital plants, often with the help of major fund drives, the council said.

Planned or deferred gifts rose by a dramatic 74 per cent, to $425-million. These gifts include annuities, charitable-remainder trusts, and pooled-income funds, and are increasingly popular among donors for tax and planning reasons.

Last year, planned or deferred gifts ac-

The Council for Aid to Education: Unabashed Cheerleader for Giving

NEW YORK

Give to the college of your choice.

Millions have seen that familiar slogan on a poster, in the pages of a magazine, or in a television commercial.

But the organization behind those public-service advertisements—the Council for Aid to Education—is not so familiar.

"Every time you say 'Give to the college of your choice,' you certainly get acknowledgment. People say: 'Oh yes, I recognize that,' " says John R. Haire, president of the council. "But if you say the Council for Aid to Education, they're not so sure."

Most of higher education knows about just one arm of the council—the survey it conducts each year on private financial support to colleges and universities. (The one covering 1986-87 is being released this week.)

Yet for 35 years, the council has steadily spread the gospel, urging generous support of the nation's 3,330 colleges. Through its consulting and research services, the council serves, in particular, as an unabashed cheerleader for corporate giving to higher education.

Not surprisingly, the organization's beginnings were planted firmly in the corporate world. It was founded in 1952 as the Council for Financial Aid to Education by Frank W. Abrams, chairman of Exxon Corporation; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation; and Irving S. Olds, chairman of U.S. Steel Corporation. (The council dropped "financial" from its name last year.)

The founders believed that the country's higher-education system needed a massive infusion of private funds if it was to maintain excellence. Corporations, they said, must have a major role in that task. Today some 300 companies support the council's work through annual contributions.

Although the council originally concentrated on giving to private colleges, it now urges corporations to support public institutions, as well. Recently, the council has also has turned attention to precollege interests and the idea that education is "one system."

When they're ready for college,
will college be ready for them?
Our Gift-Matching Plan increases your gift to the college of your choice.
COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Public-service advertising has long been the Council for Aid to Education's chief tool for making the case for colleges. This ad is from the early 1960's.

Bing Crosby Was First Spokesman

The council's chief tool for making the case for support of higher education has been its public-service advertising.

Since the campaign started in 1958—with an appeal on television from Bing Crosby, who spoke of the "desperate problems" that colleges faced—higher-education institutions have enjoyed $80-billion in new gifts. The council believes its advertising has played a role in that.

Over the years, the ad campaign has been geared to specific problems the country or colleges and universities are experiencing. An early advertisement in the 1960's focused on concerns about whether there would be enough space for students on the campuses. ("When they're ready

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY DON HAMERMAN

Hayden W. Smith of the Council for Aid to Education: "This kind of increase is almost unprecedented on a year-to-year basis."

counted for 11 per cent of all the funds reported.

The 15-per-cent increase in total support last year was far ahead of inflation, which the Consumer Price Index measured at 2.8 per cent, and which the Higher Education Price Index set at 4.2 per cent. The latter is a measure of the prices colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

The annual survey by the Council for Aid to Education is also sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

The report of the latest survey, *Voluntary Support of Education 1986-87*, will be available in early June. Copies, at $35 prepaid, may be ordered from the Council for Aid to Education, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019.

to Colleges

for college, will college be ready for them?")

In the 1960's, one problem was Sputnik. ("Challenge: Can we meet the new competition?") And in the early 1980's, an actor playing Shakespeare called for help with inflation: ("Help our colleges deal with inflation. The money you give may decide whether I'm to be or not to be.")

A new campaign released in January points out that colleges and universities need support because they are, in effect, the nation's competitive edge.

The council pays the out-of-pocket costs of producing and distributing the advertisements. They are sent to the country's 100 largest television markets, 500 radio stations, and several hundred newspapers.

This year, for the first time, the council is asking college presidents on its board to promote the campaigns in their regions. Staff members are also urging colleges to bring the new advertisements to the attention of the local media.

Explains Paul R. Miller, Jr., the council's vice-president: "These ads share time with campaigns against child molestation, drug abuse, and AIDS. Giving to the college of your choice is solid and very nice public advertising, but in comparison, it doesn't seem very urgent."

Resource for Corporations

The council also serves as a resource for the corporate world. It organizes seminars and workshops that bring business executives together to discuss their experiences and provides help for corporations setting up aid-to-education programs. Staff mem-

Continued on Following Page

Voluntary Support of Higher Education, 1986-87

Public Institutions

	98 doctoral institutions	130 comprehensive institutions	41 general baccalaureate institutions	21 specialized institutions	290 4-year institutions	133 2-year institutions	Total for 423 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 113,104,000	$ 26,602,000	$ 4,962,000	$ 15,452,000	$ 160,120,000	$ 5,290,000	$ 165,410,000
Restricted	1,119,013,000	103,622,000	11,208,000	124,421,000	1,358,263,000	14,416,000	1,372,679,000
Capital	266,601,000	39,158,000	2,263,000	41,609,000	349,630,000	11,785,000	361,416,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	23,133,000	5,629,000	2,221,000	4,229,000	35,211,000	3,598,000	38,809,000
Restricted	427,191,000	40,807,000	8,538,000	19,656,000	496,192,000	8,323,000	504,516,000
Loan funds	12,030,000	642,000	414,000	636,000	13,722,000	46,000	13,768,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 460,522,000	$ 40,320,000	$ 9,032,000	$ 18,648,000	$ 528,432,000	$ 4,848,000	$ 533,280,000
Parents	5,305,000	3,673,000	252,000	52,000	9,282,000	74,000	9,357,000
Other individuals	370,727,000	58,623,000	9,162,000	58,016,000	496,528,000	11,733,000	508,261,000
Foundations	304,687,000	26,015,000	3,234,000	65,552,000	396,488,000	6,499,000	402,987,000
Corporations and businesses	593,616,000	70,786,000	7,061,000	44,056,000	715,520,000	17,613,000	733,133,000
Religious organizations	1,720,000	121,000	33,000	18,000	1,893,000	65,000	1,957,000
Other organizations	224,494,000	17,010,000	832,000	22,660,000	264,996,000	2,627,000	267,623,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 29,819,000	$ 2,373,000	$ 331,000	$ 19,682,000	$ 52,206,000	$ 345,000	$ 52,550,000
For capital assets	99,459,000	11,249,000	1,636,000	5,068,000	117,412,000	1,543,000	118,955,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	69,501,000	7,225,000	2,403,000	2,456,000	81,586,000	872,000	82,458,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	10,608,064	4,153,096	338,369	294,040	15,393,569	364,382	16,257,951
Alumni solicited	7,143,368	3,002,179	239,666	233,358	10,618,571	402,424	11,020,995
Alumni donors	1,360,960	409,017	59,970	55,673	1,885,620	20,916	1,906,536
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 62,965,000	$ 21,730,000	$ 611,000	$ 9,697,000	$ 95,003,000	$ 5,250,000	$ 100,254,000
Other, corporations	40,075,000	7,667,000	219,000	2,289,000	50,250,000	5,693,000	55,943,000
Other, non-corporations	93,361,000	14,220,000	3,776,000	4,578,000	115,935,000	2,809,000	118,745,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	132,644	23,701	2,358	7,329	166,032	1,253	167,285
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 30,907,000	$ 3,924,000	$ 570,000	$ 2,055,000	$ 37,455,000	$ 256,000	$ 37,711,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$1,961,071,000**	**$216,459,000**	**$29,607,000**	**$206,002,000**	**$2,413,138,000**	**$43,460,000**	**$2,456,598,000**

Private Institutions

	56 doctoral institutions	133 comprehensive institutions	403 general baccalaureate institutions	126 specialized institutions	718 4-year institutions	33 2-year institutions	Total for 751 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 260,374,000	$163,853,000	$389,114,000	$ 89,323,000	$ 902,664,000	$ 9,119,000	$ 911,783,000
Restricted	950,537,000	121,406,000	179,462,000	103,764,000	1,355,169,000	3,250,000	1,358,419,000
Capital	422,275,000	199,156,000	242,367,000	55,964,000	919,763,000	5,616,000	925,379,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	92,374,000	59,404,000	120,029,000	18,977,000	290,784,000	1,405,000	292,189,000
Restricted	753,770,000	190,983,000	359,285,000	51,166,000	1,355,204,000	2,622,000	1,357,826,000
Loan funds	6,034,000	2,377,000	8,201,000	4,209,000	20,821,000	41,000	20,861,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 768,779,000	$216,326,000	$455,328,000	$ 42,719,000	$1,483,152,000	$ 3,775,000	$1,486,928,000
Parents	28,003,000	21,221,000	41,542,000	1,368,000	92,134,000	522,000	92,656,000
Other individuals	506,576,000	189,872,000	350,495,000	111,135,000	1,158,078,000	7,139,000	1,165,217,000
Foundations	544,174,000	102,082,000	195,121,000	54,907,000	896,284,000	3,030,000	899,314,000
Corporations and businesses	508,213,000	147,826,000	119,921,000	56,242,000	832,201,000	3,458,000	835,659,000
Religious organizations	14,475,000	39,648,000	85,333,000	31,073,000	170,528,000	3,314,000	173,841,000
Other organizations	115,144,000	20,205,000	50,719,000	25,961,000	212,028,000	816,000	212,844,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 64,929,000	$ 14,502,000	$ 37,411,000	$ 22,170,000	$ 139,013,000	$ 228,000	$ 139,241,000
For capital assets	180,815,000	99,907,000	146,165,000	18,054,000	444,941,000	1,108,000	446,049,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	170,636,000	40,670,000	110,472,000	20,246,000	342,024,000	815,000	342,839,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	4,302,088	3,049,279	4,108,413	852,465	12,312,245	184,221	12,496,466
Alumni solicited	3,111,681	2,417,331	3,426,860	662,222	9,618,094	158,028	9,776,122
Alumni donors	1,022,895	579,936	1,075,477	169,422	2,850,730	27,136	2,877,866
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 95,738,000	$ 5,652,000	$ 6,018,000	$ 8,135,000	$ 115,543,000	$ 104,000	$ 115,646,000
Other, corporations	11,849,000	60,721,000	6,178,000	4,261,000	83,109,000	54,000	83,163,000
Other, non-corporations	42,203,000	24,021,000	37,218,000	9,129,000	112,571,000	823,000	113,393,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	106,566	36,317	101,351	17,959	284,193	2,263	286,456
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 35,527,000	$ 17,285,000	$ 32,913,000	$ 5,094,000	$ 90,919,000	$ 412,000	$ 91,330,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,485,364,000**	**$737,180,000**	**$1,298,458,000**	**$323,404,000**	**$4,844,405,000**	**$22,053,000**	**$4,866,458,000**

Sources of Support

Sources	1986-87 *	Per cent	Percentage increase 1-year	Percentage increase 5-year
Alumni/alumnae	$2,346	27.6%	+ 28.5%	+ 89.2%
Other individuals	$2,066	24.3%	+ 16.0%	+ 88.3%
Corporations	$1,819	21.4%	+ 6.9%	+ 86.4%
Foundations	$1,513	17.8%	+ 11.0%	+ 50.8%
Religious organizations	$ 204	2.4%	– 3.3%	+ 16.6%
Other	$ 552	6.5%	+ 6.6%	+ 49.6%
Total	**$8,500**	**100.0%**	**+ 14.9%**	**+ 74.9%**
Price Indices				
Consumer Price Index			+ 2.8%	+ 19.1%
Higher Education Price Index			+ 4.2%	+ 30.0%

* Millions of dollars, estimate

Trends in Giving

Academic years	Estimated total	Per student Current	Per student Adjusted†
1970-71	$1,860,000,000	$217	$183
1975-76	2,410,000,000	215	130
1980-81	4,230,000,000	350	135
1985-86	7,400,000,000	604	186
1986-87	8,500,000,000	680	203
Average annual change			
1970-71 to 1975-76	+ 5.3%	– 0.2%	– 6.6%
1975-76 to 1980-81	+ 11.9%	+ 10.2%	+ 0.8%
1980-81 to 1985-86	+ 11.8%	+ 11.5%	+ 6.6%
1985-86 to 1986-87	+ 14.9%	+ 12.6%	+ 9.1%

† Adjusted to 1987 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION